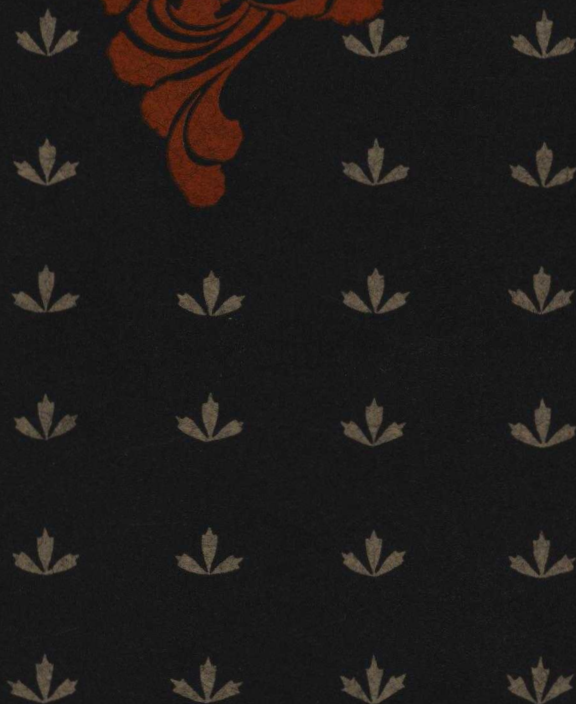


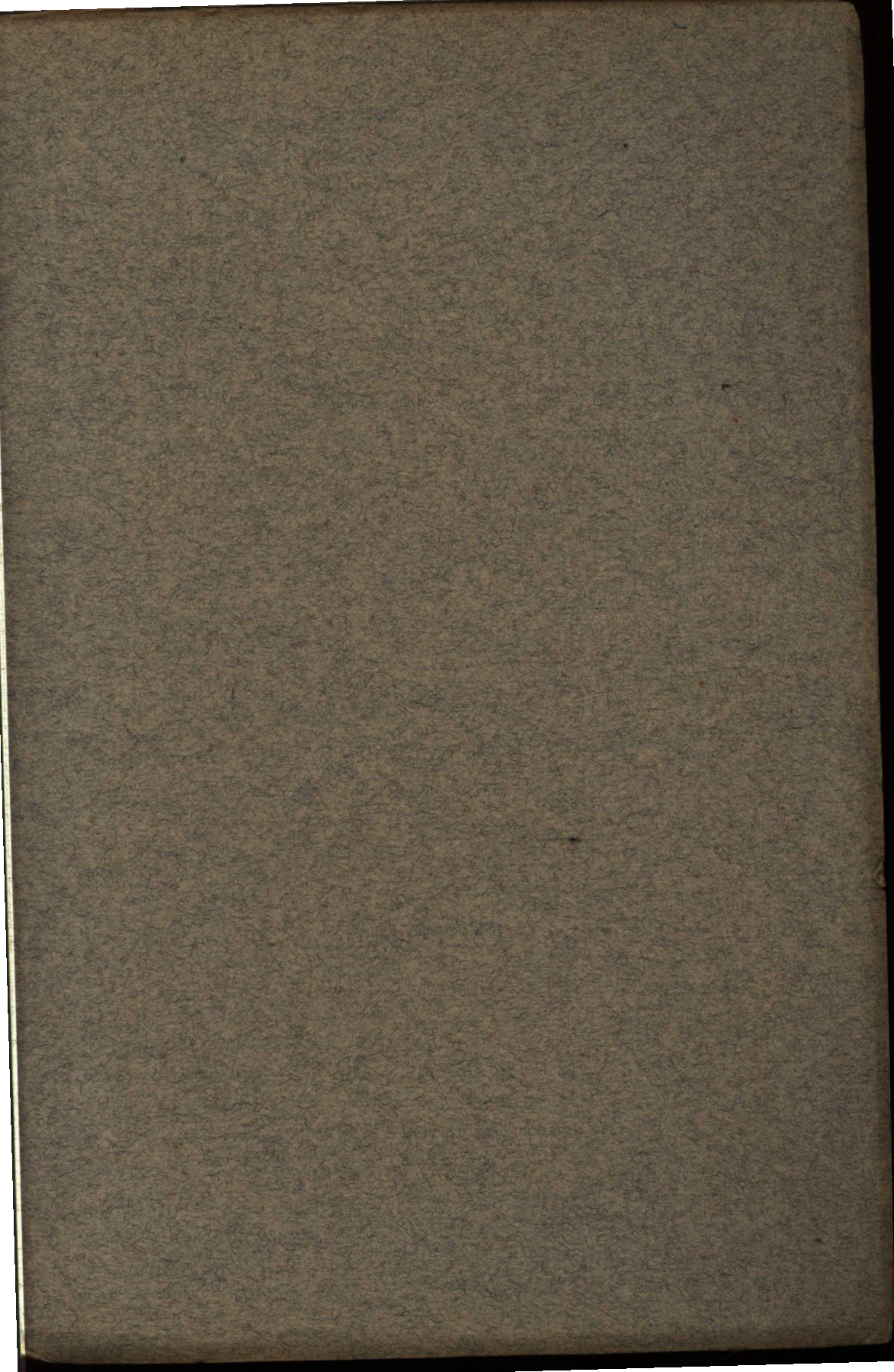
KEWANEE BOILER COMPANY
St. Louis Show and Sales Room
N. E. Cor. 12th & Olive Sts.,
"Kewanee Corner"

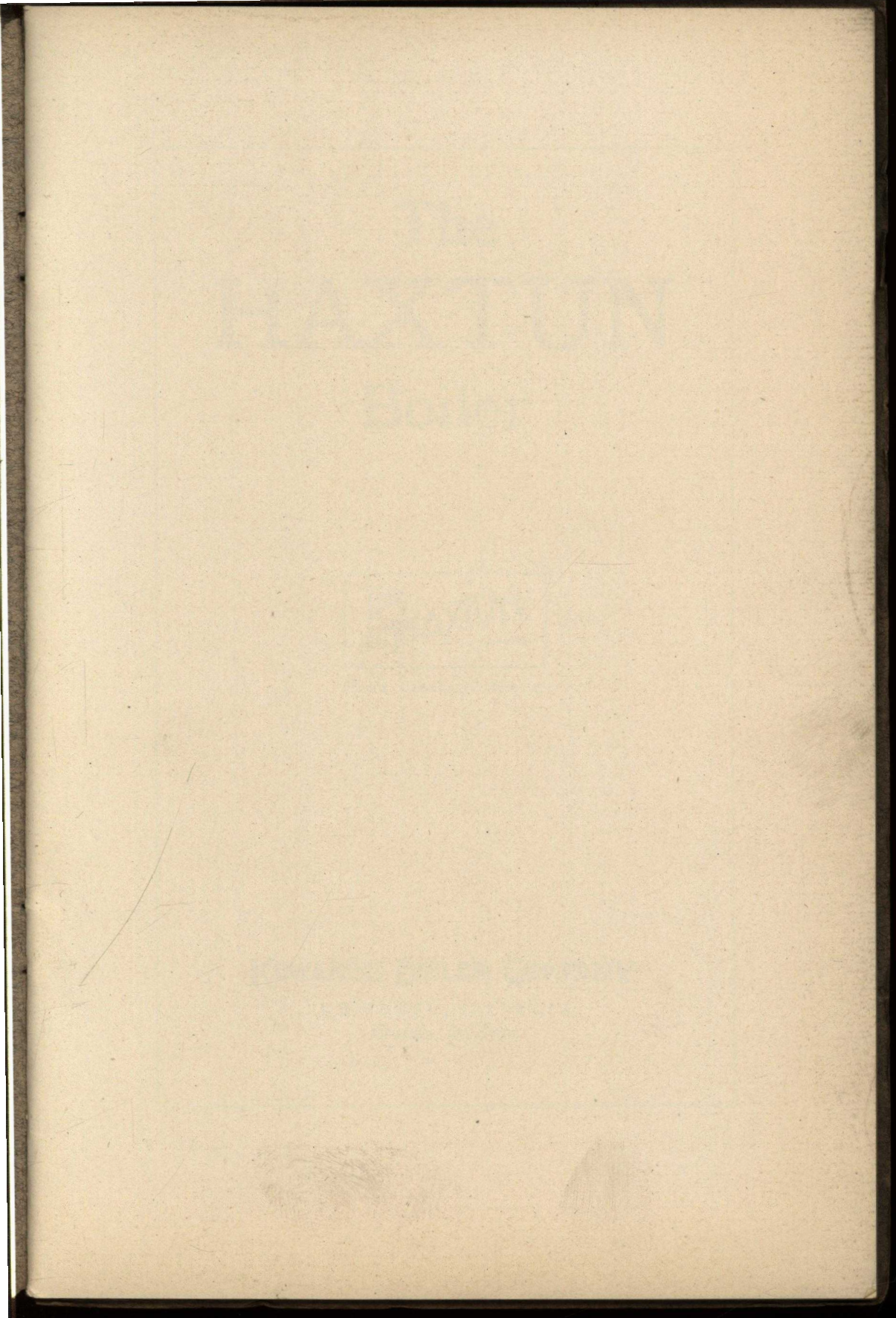
B.2.

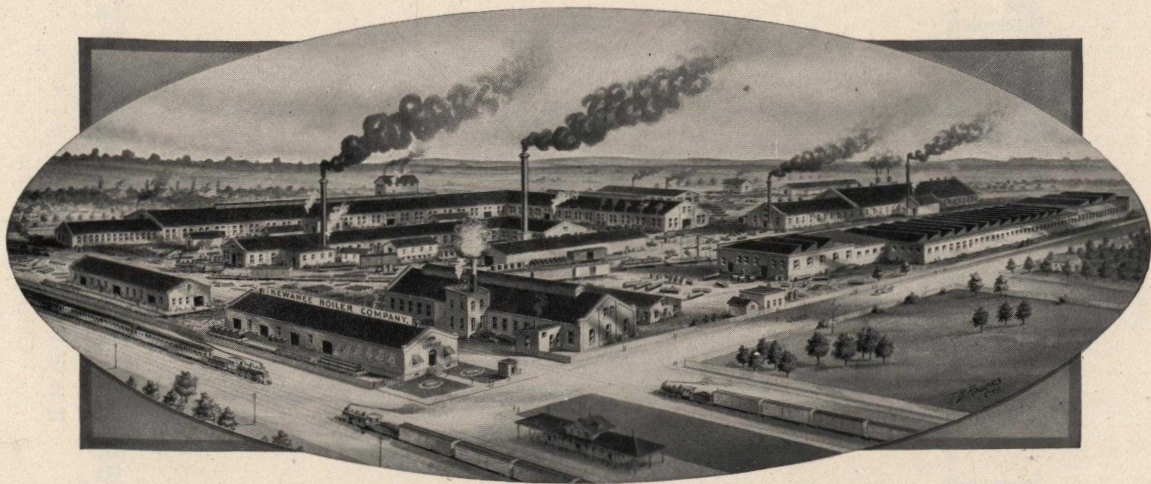
30

THE MAXIVN









WORKS AND GENERAL OFFICES, KEWANEE, ILL.

THE HAXTUN BOILER

"Old-Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

A Few Important Points to be Considered

A clean boiler is a fuel saver.

Horizontal fire-surfaces, small tubes, or narrow down-draft flues cannot be kept clean.

Vertical fire-surface is the best.

The Haxtun has *all* vertical fire-surface.

No horizontal fire-surface.

No small tubes.

No narrow down-draft flues.

Easy to clean and keep clean.

The Haxtun is *all* iron.

Iron boilers do not crack.

Cast-iron boilers do crack.

Packed joints in a boiler do give out.

The Haxtun has no packed joints.

It is very durable.

It is perfectly safe.

Costs the least for repairs.

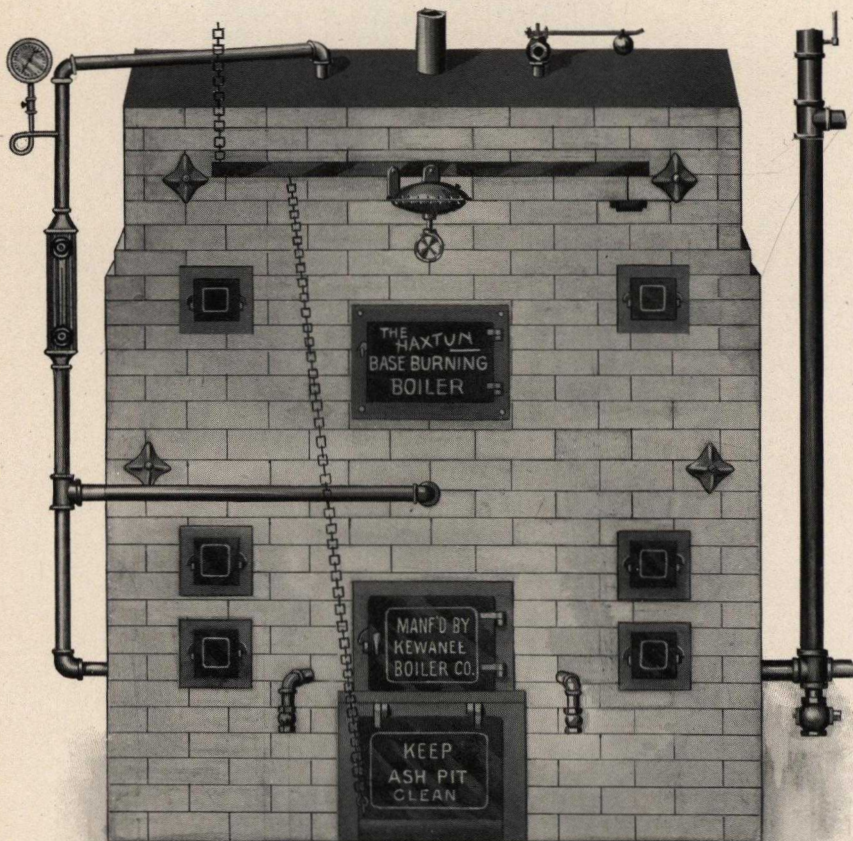
Will burn hard or soft coal as a magazine burner or surface burner.

It is economical of fuel.

It has been a successful boiler for thirty years.

Thousands of them are in use.

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR STEAM HEATING

Hard or soft coal. Boiler set in brickwork, with trimmings complete.

OTHER POINTS

Our goods are sold to the heating and plumbing trades only, and we do not take contracts, and have no interest in any way in any contracting firm; but we do maintain a corps of heating engineers, whose services are at the disposal of the trade or intending purchasers of heating apparatus, and their advice can always be had for the asking. Thirty-two years in the business have given us an experience covering nearly all questions that can arise in connection with heating-work.

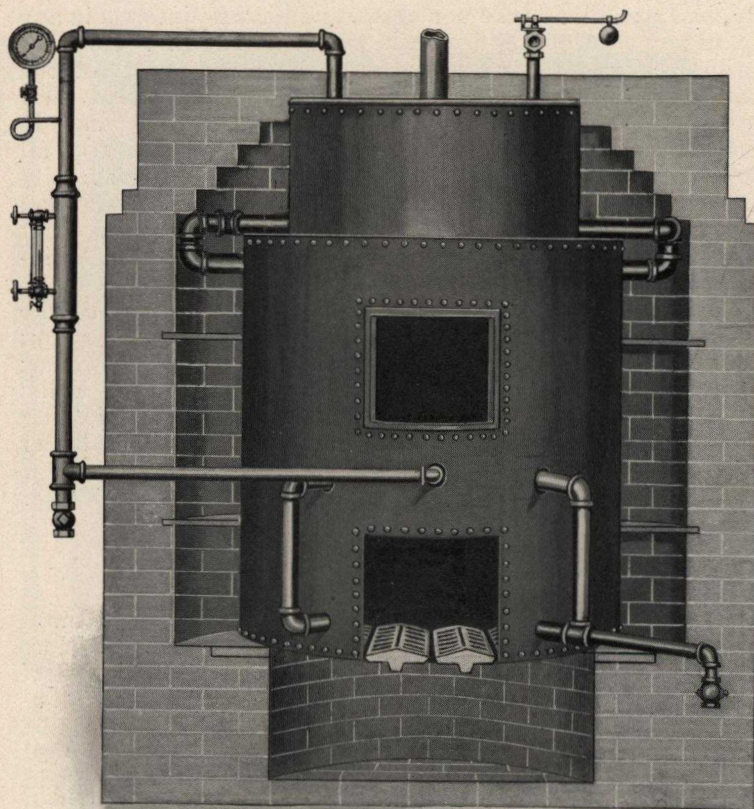
Intending purchasers wishing our advice as to the best plan of heating any building, the size of boiler required, or other information, will kindly furnish us the following data: Architect's plans and sections of the entire building, if they can be procured; if not, diagrams or floor plans of each story of the building, showing relative position and size of each room; height of ceilings of each story, including basement and cellar; size and location of doors and windows; thickness of walls; whether exposed on all sides or protected in part by adjoining buildings; points of the compass, and location of the boiler (which should be close to flue).

STEAM AND HOT-WATER HEATING

These methods of heating have so completely demonstrated their superiority over furnace heating, that it is unnecessary to go into the subject here. No one can use furnaces if only the consumption of fuel is considered, as it is a demonstrated fact that a saving of from thirty to fifty per cent can be made in the fuel bill by either steam or hot water, as compared with furnaces; and besides that the expense of repairing and replacing furnaces will, in ten years, make the cost more than for a steam or hot-water apparatus. Add to this the fact that *no one ever* succeeded in heating the windward side of a building with a furnace, and it would seem that enough had been said.

As to the comparative merits of steam and hot-water heating, we wish to say that, in our opinion, neither of them should be recommended as against the other in all cases and under all circumstances and for all kinds of buildings. They both have their advantages, under certain conditions and we submit that the choice between them should be made, by the inexperienced, only after consulting competent heating engineers.

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR STEAM HEATING

Front view. Part of the brickwork removed, showing the outside flues and manner of connecting the two parts of the boiler. Soft coal.

COMPARATIVE MERITS: BOILER RATINGS

We manufacture both steam and hot water apparatus, and are consequently unprejudiced, and shall be pleased to give our opinion, as to the better one of the two, for any particular building, when advised of the conditions and circumstances. A hot-water apparatus is somewhat more expensive in first cost than steam on account of the necessity of using larger radiators, pipes and valves, and the greater cost for labor in erection.

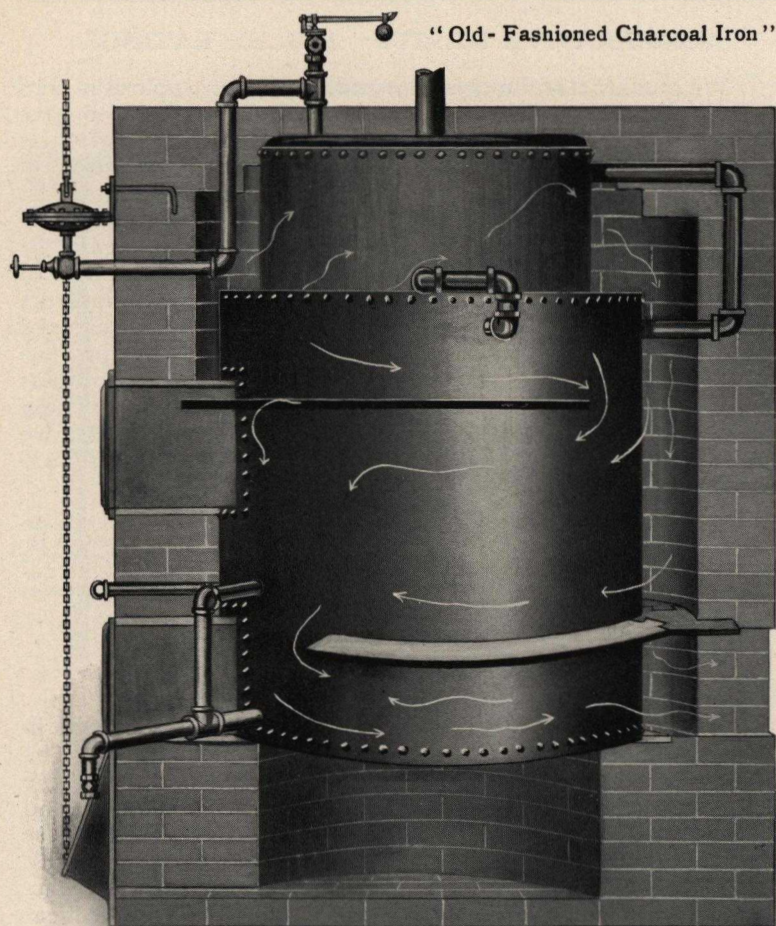
The listed capacities of Haxtun Boilers, in square feet of radiation, is based upon using direct radiators. If indirect radiation is used, the radiating surface should be increased about one-half and the size of the boiler increased in proportion. This rating is with uncovered mains. With mains covered with non-conducting material, boilers will carry ten per cent more. To obtain the most economical results, we advise covering the mains and returns with some good non-conducting covering.

Our rated capacities are not theoretical in any sense of the word, but have been arrived at by over thirty years of actual test and observation, and they may be relied on implicitly, providing, of course, that sufficient radiation is used. We do not recommend a larger size Haxtun Boiler than we list for any certain amount of work, and the coal consumption will not be as economical, or the automatic regulation as perfect, if a larger boiler is used.

THE BOILER THE MOST IMPORTANT PART

The boiler is the most important part to be considered in the purchase of a steam or hot-water warming apparatus. The other materials used, as well as the methods of installing the work, do not differ very much among competent engineers and contractors, consequently if the selection of the boiler is a wise one, and competent parties are engaged to erect the apparatus, satisfactory heating is sure to result. Our idea of a satisfactory boiler is one that, above all, will furnish all of the heat required for the building in which it is installed, and to do that it must be of proper size, while to work economically it must not be too large.

It should be durable, be easily taken care of, require cleaning very seldom, be economical of fuel, and be so constructed that it does not require some one to "sit up" with it at night or every cold day. Ask any of your neighbors using surface-burning boilers if their buildings were warm in the mornings during the last cold winter, and then ask the same question of some one using the Haxtun.



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR STEAM AND HOT WATER HEATING

Side view. Part of brickwork removed. The arrows show course of travel of the gases. For soft coal.

Note the long distance that the heated gases must travel in contact with the boiler before reaching the chimney. The result is cool chimneys and complete and economical combustion.

EXPERIMENTS ARE EXPENSIVE

During the last ten or fifteen years almost every town has seen some enterprising citizen commence to manufacture something new in the boiler line, and propose to furnish heaters that should cost less than anything on the market, and at the same time save from twenty to ninety per cent of the fuel. Usually these so-called improvements had been tried and discarded by the older concerns, and the new concern was short-lived.

Such concerns try their theories on their friends and at the friends' expense, while the older concerns, with a reputation of value, try experiments before putting goods on the market, and pay for the experience themselves.

We do not claim that "the old way" is always the best, but do believe that purchasers best protect their interests and practice economy when they buy from old institutions with many years' experience and an established reputation. All such institutions have in their employ the best engineering talent that can be had, and are striving to improve their goods all the time. Our advice is to let experiments be tried on your neighbor, or at the manufacturer's expense.

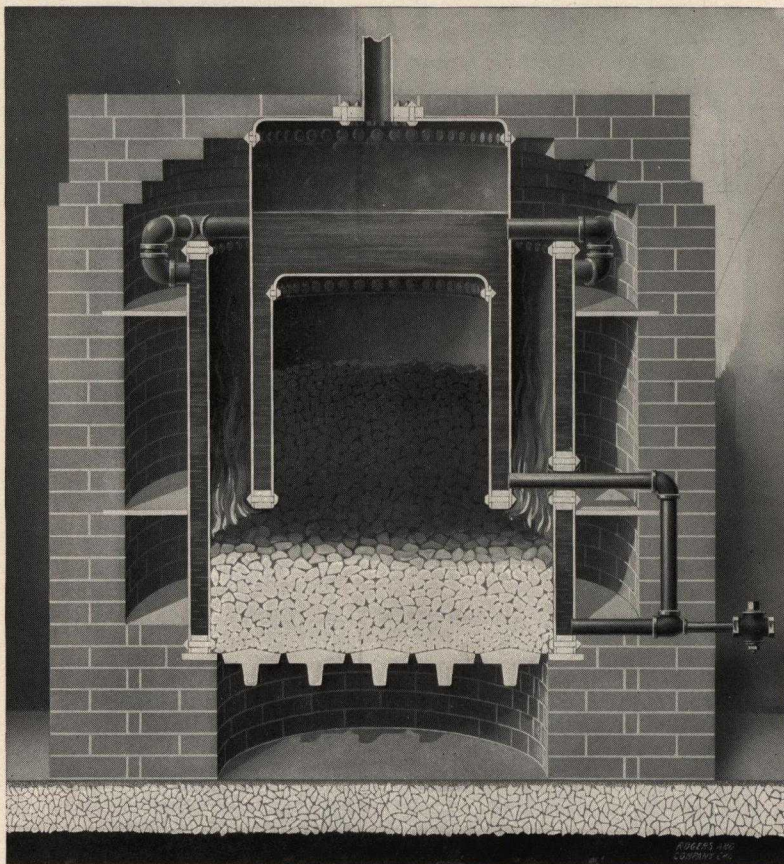
COST OF HEATING BOILERS: REPAIRS, ETC.

The cost of a heating boiler is not all in the first cost, but depends more on the economy of fuel, the amount of attention required to operate it, the number of years of service that may be obtained from it, and the expense of repairs.

The Haxtun Boiler, for the smaller sizes, in first cost is higher than many of the cheap, inferior boilers on the market; but it is the lowest-priced of any of the medium and larger sizes, and any difference in first cost is more than made up by its long life and small expense for repairs.

The life and cost of repairs can only be determined by the experience of actual users; and while we cannot yet answer how long one of our boilers will last, although we have been making them thirty-two years, we shall be pleased to forward on application autograph letters of users of our boilers, averaging seventeen and one-half years per boiler, and showing an average expense for repairs of ten and one-half cents per year. If any cast-iron boiler or furnace can show such a record, the manufacturer has not published it.

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron "



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR STEAM HEATING

Sectional view from front, showing side flues. Will run as a base burner (magazine feed) with any kind of fuel, even the poorest bituminous coal. For soft coal.

SMOKE PREVENTION : ECONOMY OF FUEL

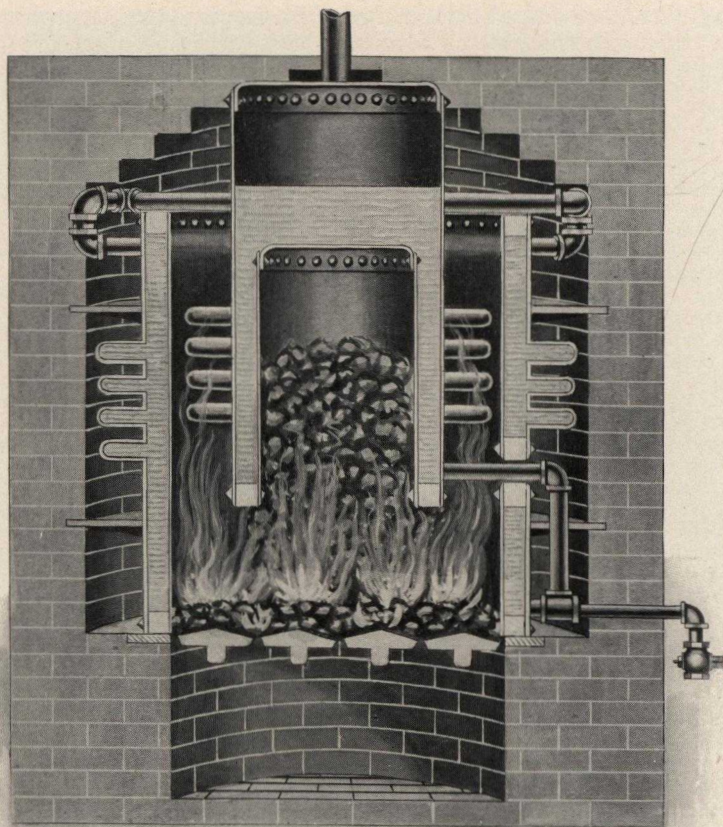
We give below extracts from the report of three eminent engineers, appointed by the city of St. Louis to test and report on different boilers. These tests and observations were all made while Illinois soft coal was being used.

From Report St. Louis Smoke Commission :

The average amount of smoke produced for the whole test was 4.2 per cent, but this included several short periods of 40 to 50 per cent when the grate was shaken unduly. For six hours, or two-thirds of the whole time the amount of smoke did not exceed one per cent, and for most of this time there was no smoke whatever. It is evident that an excellent smoke-record can easily be maintained with this boiler if a very few and simple requirements are complied with, namely : Keeping the magazine fairly supplied with coal ; at rare intervals and only when needed giving a slight shake to the grate to free it of excessive accumulations of dead ash, and then as far as possible leaving the fire alone.

The rate at which the boiler was run during the test was somewhat less than 80 per cent of its rating (78.8 per cent) and it may be thought that this would account largely for the good smoke record. It must be apparent, however, that with the base burning system very active combustion and hence a high rate of evaporation may be maintained without smoke if the coal in the magazine is allowed to feed upon the grate, as room is made for it by combustion there. The rate at which the coal is fed under such conditions can hardly be so rapid as to let unprepared coal reach the grate or produce too large an amount of smoke gases for their combustion above the bed of the incandescent coke. Trials of short duration in connection with the test satisfactorily demonstrated this and showed that at any rate to which such a boiler is likely to be urged there is no difficulty in keeping an excellent smoke-record, if the fire is not interfered with. The efficiency of the boiler, as shown by the test (84.62 per cent), is high, but these figures may be somewhat excessive, owing to a possible error in estimation of the amount of coal burned during the test, as already explained above. A high efficiency is to be expected, however, from such a boiler where the heating surfaces are well placed near the sources of heat, and large compared to the volume of water, and the efficient base-burning system of combustion is used with automatic regulation of the combustion. In the matter of economy the boiler gives excellent results. The efficient combustion and automatic regulation, and the small amount of attention required contribute in a notable degree to this economy. The wear and tear should also be very light, there being no delicate parts or such as are subjected to any severe service. In order to secure additional evidence relating to the practical working of the Haxtun Base-Burning Boiler for soft coal, a large number of places where the boiler is in operation were visited without any warning being given beforehand. In Belleville, Ills., there are 65 Haxtun Boilers in use, and on January 16, 1897, observations were taken of about 35 of these. The smoke in no case exceeded 12 per cent, and in the great majority of cases was less than 3 per cent. Several other plants in St. Louis were visited also and found to be working successfully as regards smoke abatement as well as efficiency and economy. The average percentage of smoke from all observations amounted to 2.6 per cent. In

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR STEAM HEATING

Sectional view from front, showing outside flues. For hard coal.

summing up the merits of the Haxtun Base-Burning Boiler for soft coal, it may be stated :

- I. The abatement of smoke is accomplished in a very satisfactory degree without requiring unusual attention or skilled labor.
- II. The parts are simple and not easily put out of repair.
- III. The boiler is admirably adapted to heating service whether when using steam or hot water.
- IV. For efficiency, economy and reliability in heating service it gives results that are entirely satisfactory and such as should commend it for general use.

Respectfully submitted,

[Signed] WILLIAM B. POTTER, } Smoke
WM. H. BRYAN, } Commission
CHARLES E. JONES, }

Copies of complete report on application.

THE MASONRY: CHIMNEYS AND FLUES

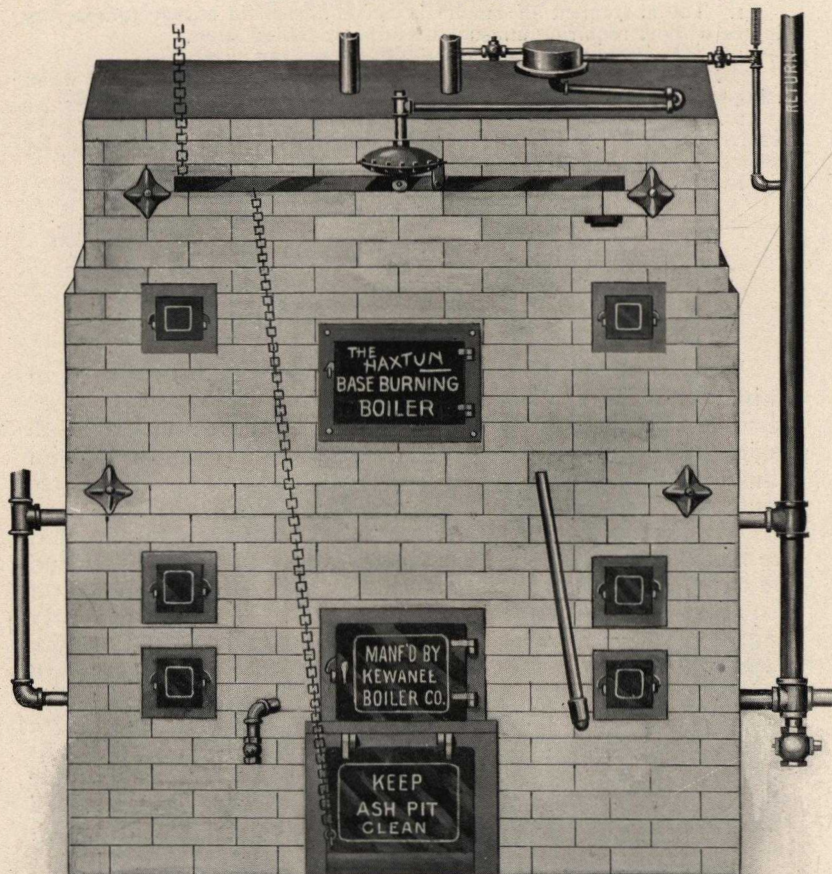
Too much attention cannot be given to the building of chimneys and smoke-flues in order to secure satisfactory results with any kind of a heater. They should be smooth inside and straight, extending from bottom of cellar to a point above roof sufficiently elevated to be unaffected by adverse winds and having no openings into them except for boiler use.

For each size of our boilers we name the size chimney that we have found necessary to give uniformly good results, and we caution customers to bear in mind that any other heater requires as large a flue as the Haxtun. It quite frequently happens that the mason, in building chimneys, sets in the brick opposite a floor or allows brick and mortar to drop down inside. Remember that your chimney is no larger than its smallest part and that a good draft is necessary for your future satisfaction and comfort. Avoid horizontal connections to chimneys as much as possible by setting the boiler close to flue and make the horizontal connections that cannot be avoided twenty-five per cent. larger than the chimney, and with clean-out doors.

FUEL AND ATTENTION

The economical use of fuel and ease of management are two of the most desirable features in a heating apparatus, and depend for the first upon slow combustion and long travel of the heated gases in direct contact with the boiler, so that they may enter the chimney at as low a temperature as possible. These features are prominent in the Haxtun. The large fire-surface necessary to slow combustion being obtained by utiliz-

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR HOT WATER HEATING

Boiler set in brickwork, with automatic temperature regulator. Hard or soft coal.

ing all the outer and inner parts of the boiler as fire-surface, and the long travel of the gases, by circulating them three times around the outside of the boiler before entering the chimney.

A boiler which does not smoke must of necessity be reasonably economical of fuel, as smoke is only unconsumed fuel. Consequently, as to economy of fuel and the small amount of attention required, we call attention to the report of the St. Louis Smoke Commission on page 9. Their advice as to operation is to keep the magazine fairly well filled with coal, say filling it once or twice in twenty-four hours, depending on the weather, and the balance of the time to let it run itself.



BOILER: CONSTRUCTION

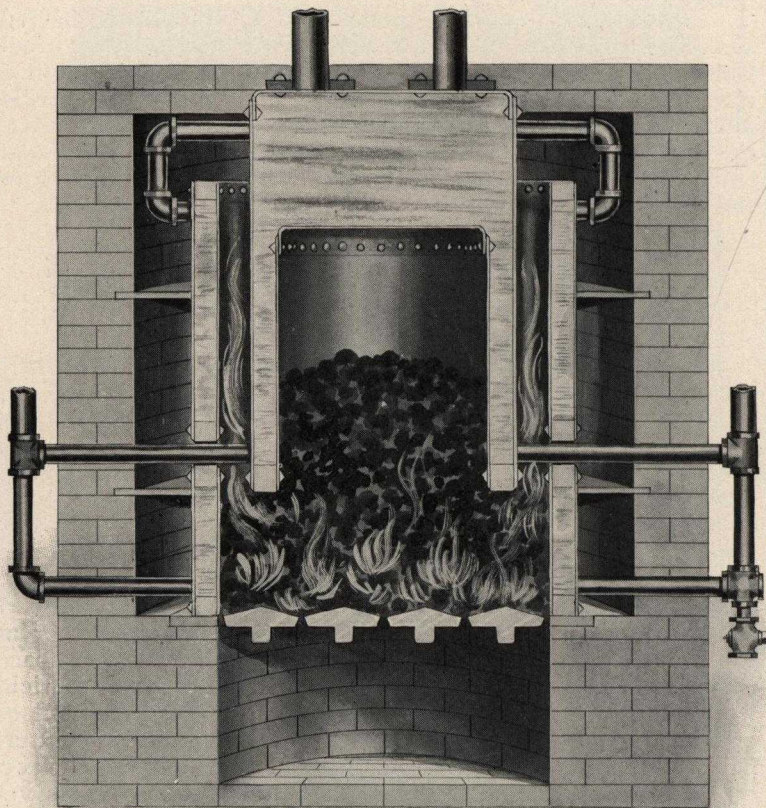
The Haxtun Boiler is made in two parts—one placed within the other; each part is composed of two charcoal hammered iron plates—one within the other, forming a water-space between; the inner part having two heads, one connected with each sheet; these sheets being of the proper size and length to form a steam-dome between the heads and also to permit the lower head or crown-sheet to be covered with water. The lower half of inner part is used as a magazine or reservoir for coal, and is supported by water-pipes or connections at proper height above the grate to form a base-burning boiler. The outer part has no heads, but is formed of two plates riveted together at top and bottom with water-space between, this water-space entirely surrounding the fire. The whole boiler is set in brick-work or galvanized casing, so as to form reverse smoke-flues entirely surrounding the outer part, thus making all the external surface of both parts available as efficient heating surface.

The Haxtun Boiler is not a new thing or a novelty as yet untried, but has been manufactured for 32 years, and during all of that time has been studied and improved by the best engineering skill in the heating line, and we now offer a boiler much superior to the "old" Haxtun.

THE MAGAZINE: SIDE-FEED MAGAZINES

The magazine is a valuable feature in any boiler, as it reduces attention required to the minimum, burns the fuel slowly, and consequently economically, and produces a very

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR HOT WATER HEATING

Sectional view from front, showing outside flues. For soft coal.

much more uniform pressure of steam or temperature of water than can be obtained with other boilers where frequent firing and attention are necessary. We call attention to the reports of the St. Louis Smoke Commission on page 9. Note their conclusions in regard to economy of fuel obtained by our self-feeding plan.

In "The Haxtun Magazine-Feed Boilers" the magazine is surrounded by water, which so reduces the temperature of the coal in the magazine that we guarantee it to burn soft coal successfully as a magazine burner, and we feel safe in saying that no other boiler on the market will do so. This makes it possible to use the cheapest kind of fuel, even soft-coal screenings, and make a large saving in expense, as compared with other fuels. All of our magazine boilers have side feed, making step-ladders unnecessary and removing the danger of fire to the floor above.

BURNING SOFT COAL

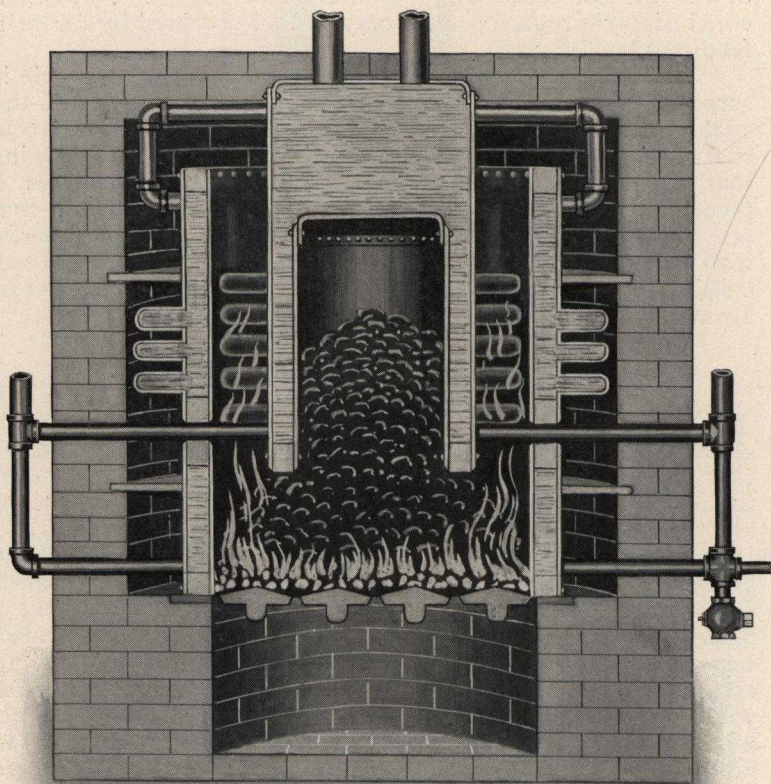
Realizing that the burning of soft coal is a matter of such great economy to many of our customers, has led us to give careful attention to the perfection of a boiler for that kind of fuel, and we are now able to claim that in the Improved Haxtun we have the best one for the purpose in the market.

The fact that a very light coating of soot forms one of the best non-conductors of heat and increases the consumption of fuel twenty-five to fifty per cent, makes it necessary that a perfect soft-coal boiler should have *no surfaces on which soot can accumulate*, and the necessity for good draft requires that there should be no small or narrow flues. There is no way to prevent accumulation of soot and ashes on horizontal fire-surface, and the consequent waste of fuel and lessened efficiency of the boiler. That is the reason that on a great many of the boilers on the market the manufacturers cast a notice to "clean flues frequently" or "keep flues clean." At best, this frequent cleaning is disagreeable and unsatisfactory.

FUEL: HARD COAL vs. SOFT COAL

In answer to the question so frequently asked, as to the relative cost of hard and soft-coal heating, we can give as our experience that three tons of good soft coal will produce as much heat as two tons of hard coal, and on that basis where the price of hard coal is \$9.00 per ton and soft coal \$3.00 per

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN BOILER FOR HOT WATER HEATING

Sectional view from front, showing outside flues. For hard coal.

ton, the hard coal will cost exactly twice as much as the soft coal. Some authorities claim that soft coal will produce 80 per cent as much steam as same weight of hard coal, which would make the comparison even more in favor of soft coal than given above.

There is no way to add so cheaply to the fire-surface of a boiler as to use small flues, and as most of the boilers in the market have originated in the East, where the personal experience of the manufacturers has been with hard coal, they have naturally used such flues, making a boiler which may be fairly successful with hard coal, but which will not run one week with soft coal.

VERTICAL FIRE-SURFACE

In the Haxtun Boiler *all fire-surface is vertical*, soot and ashes cannot accumulate, so that frequent cleaning is not necessary, and with a good draft the boiler will be just as efficient, after several month's operation, without cleaning, as when first started. The smoke-preventing feature of our boiler will also recommend it in many places.

FOR STEAM AND WATER HEATING: HARD COAL

Our hard-coal boiler for steam and water heating differs from the soft-coal boiler only in that the magazine is smaller, on account of the smaller bulk of fuel, and the enlarged space thus left between the two parts of the boiler is partially filled with extra heavy water tubes, as is part of the outside flue as shown in the cut. These water-tubes add materially to the heating capacity of the boilers.

In setting the hard-coal boilers, the surrounding flues are left narrower and smaller than is done in setting soft-coal boilers.

FOR PEA-COAL OR HARD-COAL SCREENINGS

We make the Haxtun Boiler with a special magazine, which provides for a thinner body of coal on the grate, and we guarantee the boiler to burn that kind of fuel satisfactorily, working as a base-burner. We should be advised with the order when either of these kinds of coal is to be used.

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"



THE HAXTUN PORTABLE BOILER FOR STEAM
HEATING

For hard coal only

BRICK-SET AND PORTABLE BOILERS

We believe that any boiler is more economical and satisfactory when set in brickwork than if left uncovered or enclosed with a galvanized casing. This is particularly true of soft-coal boilers.

There is no way to so thoroughly retain the heat in the boiler while it is in service as to surround it with brickwork. Boilers set in galvanized casing, or without covering, radiate a large amount of heat, which is not only lost, but very frequently this waste heat warms up the cellar or basement enough to be objectionable.

The brick-set boiler will cost more for the first installation, but that extra cost will soon be saved in the reduced consumption of fuel.

OUR BRICK-SETTING

Our brick-setting is now so simple, and such detailed plans of it are furnished with each boiler, that it can be done by any competent mason.

PORTABLE BOILERS. FOR HARD-COAL ONLY

We are prepared to furnish the Haxtun Boiler in portable style for hard coal only, when it is specially desired.

We do not follow the usual manner of making this casing, which is to line it with a *very thin* asbestos paper, which is not a good non-conductor, but instead line all casings with a very heavy asbestos felt, thus reducing the temperature and preventing a large loss of heat in the basement by radiation from the boiler.

HOT-WATER TEMPERATURE REGULATOR

An automatic temperature-regulator is even more necessary to the successful and satisfactory working of a hot-water boiler than a steam boiler, because there is a larger range of temperature in the water than in steam, but the price of most of those on the market has been so high as to prevent their general use, especially on small boilers.

Our regulator, and the method of attaching it to the heater, is shown on page 14. It will control the temperature of the water within a very few degrees, and is easily adjusted to maintain any temperature desired. The price is so low that we advise its use on all of our hot-water heaters.

SAFETY OF WROUGHT-IRON VS. CAST-IRON BOILERS

It would seem that there could be no difference of opinion as to the relative safety of wrought-iron and cast-iron boilers, to say nothing of the much better heat-conducting qualities of wrought iron, when it is considered that the plate used in our boilers will withstand a strain of four to six times that of the best cast-iron. Wrought iron will not crack on account of unequal expansion and contraction in the fire, but that cast iron does is proven by the argument of manufacturers that cast-iron "sectional" boilers should be used "because of the ease with which a section can be replaced when broken." All of our boilers are provided with a soft-metal fusible plug in the crown-sheet, which, in case of low water, melts, and by throwing a spray of steam directly into the fire, extinguishes it, and absolutely prevents explosion or injury to the boiler.

BOILER RATINGS

The rated capacity given each of our boilers in the tables herewith provides that in estimating the size of boiler required, all piping, mains and risers, flows and returns, shall be figured as radiating surface in addition to the direct radiation to be used. The ratings for steam are based on a standard of two pounds pressure at the boiler; the ratings for hot water are based on a standard of 180 degrees temperature as it leaves the boiler. When a pipe coil or cast-iron section is introduced into the firepot, or a steam or hot water coil placed in a tank for heating water for domestic use, additional capacity must be provided in estimating the size of the boiler at the rate of $1\frac{1}{4}$ square feet of direct radiation for each gallon of water to be heated per hour when steam is used, and at the rate of two square feet of direct radiation for each gallon of water to be heated per hour when hot water is used.

THE HAXTON

STEAM BOILER

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Brick Set—For Soft Coal

Number.....	4	5	6	9	9I	10	12	13
Cipher.....	Abacay	Aback	Abacot	Abacus	Abaft	Aband	Abanga	Abase
Diameter Firepot..... Inches	22	26	30	39	44	48	58	58
Outside Diameter..... "	27	31	35	44	49	53	63	63
Height Boiler only..... "	61	61	61	61	60	60	60	66
Height Water Line from floor..... "	63	63	63	63	58	58	58	64
Height Brickwork..... "	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	80
Outside size Brickwork..... "	58 x 53	62 x 57	66 x 61	73 x 68	80 x 76	85 x 80	94 x 87	94 x 87
Size Steam Opening..... "	2	2	2½	3	3	4	4	5
Size Return Opening..... "	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3
Size Chimney..... "	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12	10 x 12	10 x 12	12 x 12	12 x 12
Diameter Round Stack..... "	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13
Number Brick required.....	2000	2300	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	5500
Weight..... Pounds	2200	2400	2700	3400	4000	4800	5800	6000
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation.....	425	650	850	1350	1700	2200	2800	3200
Price, including Trimmings.....	\$225.00	\$250.00	\$280.00	\$355.00	\$420.00	\$500.00	\$590.00	\$650.00

These "Soft Coal Boilers" will burn successfully any kind of coal, even soft coal screenings, but are not as economical with hard coal as the "Hard Coal Boilers."

* See note, page 22.

THE MAXTON STEAM BOILER

"Old-Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Brick Set—For Hard Coal

Number.....	4½	5½	6½	9½	9½	10½	12½	13½
Cipher.....	Accent	Acclaim	Accord	Accost	Accrumb	Accurse	Acidity	Acorn
Diameter Firepot..... Inches	22	26	30	39	44	48	58	58
Outside Diameter..... "	27	31	35	44	49	53	63	63
Height Boiler only..... "	61	61	61	61	60	60	60	66
Height Water Line from floor..... "	63	63	63	63	58	58	58	64
Height Brickwork..... "	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	80
Outside size Brickwork..... "	58 x 53	62 x 57	66 x 61	73 x 68	80 x 76	85 x 80	94 x 87	94 x 87
Size Steam Opening..... "	2	2	2½	3	3	4	4	5
Size Return Opening..... "	2	2	2½	3	3	3	3	3
Size Chimney..... "	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12	10 x 12	10 x 12	12 x 12	12 x 12
Diameter Round Stack..... "	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13
Number Brick required.....	2000	2300	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	5500
Weight..... Pounds	2300	2500	2800	3600	4200	4900	6100	6400
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation.....	650	850	1050	1500	1900	2500	3100	3500
Price, including Trimmings.....	\$230.00	\$255.00	\$285.00	\$400.00	\$455.00	\$560.00	\$640.00	\$700.00

These "Hard Coal Boilers" will burn successfully anthracite, semi-anthracite, anthracite pea coal or screenings, and the best qualities of bituminous coal, such as Pocahontas or Indiana block. They are not intended for common bituminous coal.

* See note, page 22.

THE HAXTON

HOT WATER BOILER

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Brick Set—For Soft Coal

Number.....	4	5	6	9	9I	10	12	13
Cipher.....	Adam	Adder	Addict	Adduce	Adept	Adjoin	Adjure	Admix
Diameter Firepot.....Inches	22	26	30	39	44	48	58	58
Outside Diameter....."	27	31	35	44	49	53	63	63
Height Boiler only....."	56	56	56	56	58	58	58	64
Height Brickwork....."	70	70	70	70	72	72	72	78
Outside size Brickwork....."	58 x 53	62 x 57	66 x 61	73 x 68	80 x 76	85 x 80	94 x 87	94 x 87
Number and size Flow Openings.....	2-2½	2-3	2-4	2-4	3-3½	3-3½	3-4	3-4
Number and size Return Openings.....	2-2½	2-3	2-4	2-4	3-3½	3-3½	3-4	3-4
Size Chimney.....Inches	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12	10 x 12	10 x 12	12 x 12	12 x 12
Diameter Round Stack....."	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13
Number Brick required.....	2000	2300	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	5500
Weight.....Pounds	2200	2400	2700	3400	4000	4800	5800	6000
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation.....	700	1075	1400	2200	2800	3600	4600	5300
Price.....	\$220.00	\$245.00	\$275.00	\$345.00	\$410.00	\$480.00	\$570.00	\$630.00

These "Soft Coal Boilers" will burn successfully any kind of coal, even soft coal screenings, but are not as economical with hard coal as the "Hard Coal Boilers."

* See note, page 22.

Kewanee Boiler Company

THE HAXTON HOT WATER BOILER

"Old-Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Brick Set—For Hard Coal

Number.....	4½	5½	6½	9½	91½	10½	12½	13½
Cipher.....	Afront	Affix	Afflict	Afflux	Affray	Aflame	Afloat	Afresh
Diameter Firepot.....Inches	22	26	30	39	44	48	58	58
Outside Diameter....."	27	31	35	44	49	53	63	63
Height Boiler only....."	56	56	56	56	58	58	58	64
Height Brickwork....."	70	70	70	70	72	72	72	78
Outside size Brickwork....."	58 x 53	62 x 57	66 x 61	73 x 68	80 x 76	85 x 80	94 x 87	94 x 87
Number and size Flow Openings.....	2-3	2-3	2-4	2-4	3-3½	3-3½	3-4½	3-4½
Number and size Return Openings.....	2-3	2-3	2-4	2-4	3-3½	3-3½	3-4½	3-4½
Size Chimney.....Inches	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12	10 x 12	10 x 12	12 x 12	12 x 12
Diameter Round Stack....."	10	10	11	12	12	12	13	13
Number Brick required.....	2000	2300	2500	3000	3500	4000	5000	5500
Weight.....Pounds	2300	2500	2800	3600	4200	4900	6100	6400
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation.....	1075	1400	1750	2500	3150	4100	5100	5800
Price.....	\$225.00	\$250.00	\$280.00	\$390.00	\$445.00	\$540.00	\$620.00	\$680.00

These "Hard Coal Boilers" will burn successfully anthracite, semi-anthracite, anthracite pea coal or screenings, and the best qualities of bituminous coal, such as Pocahontas or Indiana block. They are not intended for common bituminous coal.

*See note, page 22.

THE HAXTON STEAM BOILER

"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Portable—Hard Coal

Number.....	40½	50½	60½	90½
Cipher.....	Agape	Agate	Aged	Aglow
Diameter Firepot.....Inches	22	26	30	39
Outside Diameter..... "	27	31	35	44
Height Boiler only..... "	61	61	61	61
Height water line from floor "	62	62	62	62
Total Height. "	73	73	73	73
Outside Diameter Casing.. "	39	43	47	55
Size Steam Opening..... "	2	2	2½	3
Size Return Opening..... "	2	2	2½	3
Size Chimney..... "	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12
Diameter Round Stack.... "	10	10	11	12
Weight.....	2500	2700	3200	3900
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation	650	850	1050	1500
Price, with Casing and Trimmings	\$290 00	\$325.00	\$375.00	\$495.00

These "Hard Coal Boilers" will burn successfully anthracite, semi-anthracite, anthracite pea coal or screenings, and the best qualities of bituminous coal, such as Pocahontas or Indiana block. They are not intended for common bituminous coal.

* See note, page 22.

THE MAXTUM HOT WATER BOILER

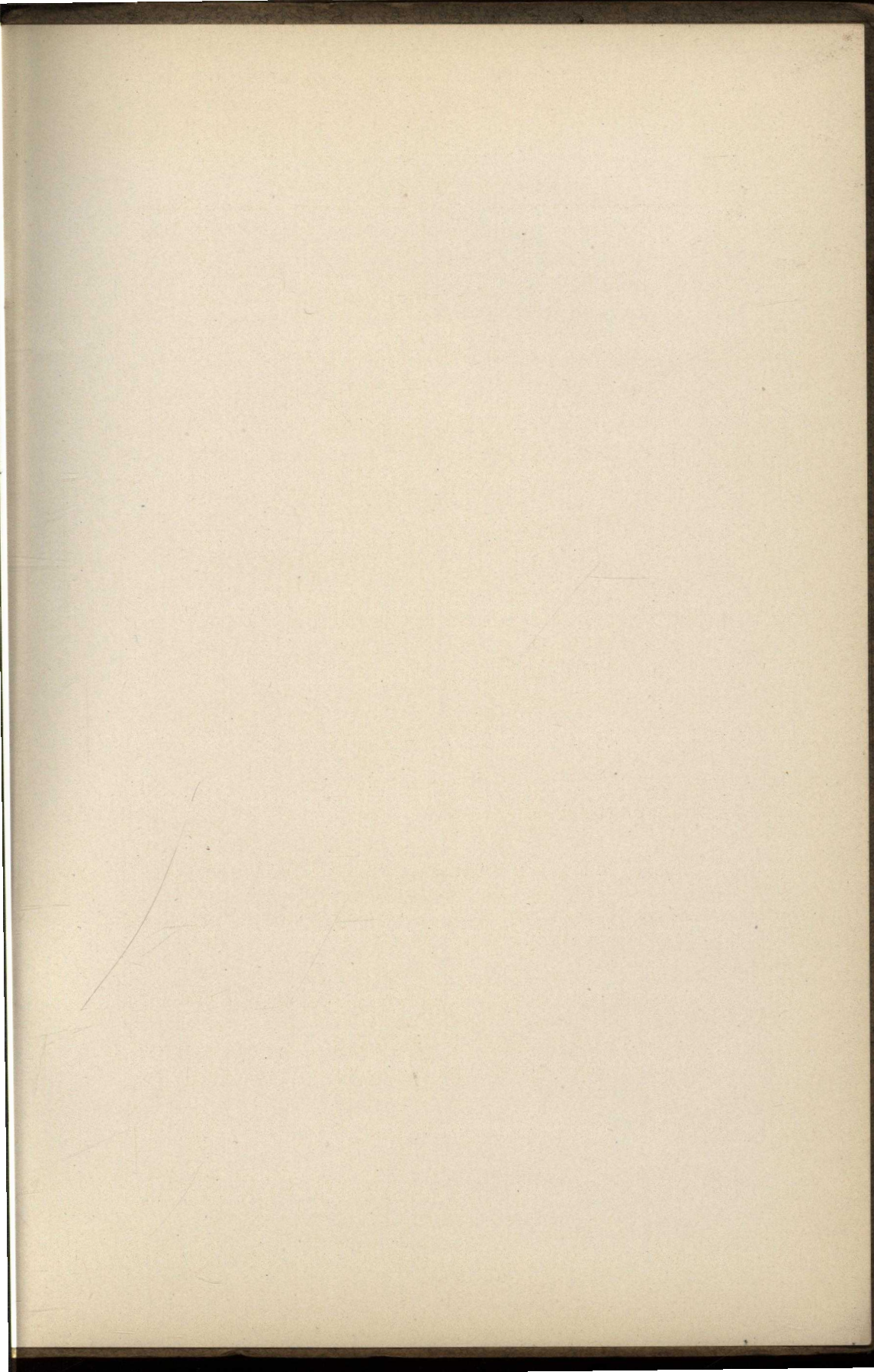
"Old - Fashioned Charcoal Iron"

Portable—Hard Coal

Number	40½	50½	60½	90½
Cipher	Alack	Alamo	Aland	Alba
Diameter Firepot.....Inches	22	26	30	39
Outside Diameter..... "	27	31	35	44
Height Boiler only..... "	56	56	56	56
Total Height..... "	69	69	69	69
Outside Diameter Casing..... "	39	43	47	55
Number and size Flow Openings.....	2-3	2-3	2-4	2-4
Number and size Return Openings.....	2-3	2-3	2-4	2-4
Size ChimneyInches	8 x 10	8 x 10	8 x 12	9 x 12
Diameter Round Stack.....	10	10	11	12
Weight	2500	2700	3200	3900
*Capacity, square feet, direct radiation..	1075	1400	1750	2500
Price, with Casing.....	\$280.00	\$320.00	\$370.00	\$485.00

These "Hard Coal Boilers" will burn successfully anthracite, semi-anthracite, anthracite pea coal or screenings, and the best qualities bituminous coal, such as Pocahontas or Indiana block. They are not intended for common bituminous coal.

* See note, page 22.



Press of
Rogers & Company
Chicago New York

